

LEAGUE TO PROMISE CHRISTIANS ITS HELP

Contemplates Proclaiming Moral Protection of Minorities in Near East.

REAL AID UNLIKELY

Geneva Fears Rebuff From Turks if Direct Request Is Made.

DISARMAMENT TALK ENDS

Attention of Delegates Centered on Protection of Mandate Countries.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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GENEVA, Sept. 10.—A proclamation by the League of Nations of its concern for the safety of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor with the promise of the league's moral protection for them in the situation in which they have been placed by the rout of the Greeks is contemplated.

The appeal of the Greek delegation that the League of Nations interest itself at least to this extent, has according to the Greeks, received the support of the Earl of Balfour, who two years ago at the first assembly called Mustafa Kemal a bandit.

The suggestion of the Greeks is in line with the last London scheme for revising the treaty which definitely placed these minorities under the League of Nations. The Kemalists, of course, could make faces at the league were it to make any direct request of them at this time and not even the well wishers of the league want to approach Mustafa Kemal himself and run the risk of a rebuff.

Stops Disarmament Talk.

An indication of its moral support is considered to be as far as the league can go until peace is concluded when the Allies will try to get the Turks to recognize the league as the guardian of these minorities. The events in the Near East are completely blowing away all talk of disarmament for European countries like so much chaff. Instead, all eyes are turned on the Moslem situation and the effect of the Turkish victories on these populations, and the Christian element is confronted with the possible necessity of protecting some of the mandate countries, for these countries, which like Mesopotamia and Palestine were given away by the League of Nations, have never been recognized by the Turks.

Turkey at one time gave notice of her intention to apply for membership in the league, but nothing of this nature is heard now. Meanwhile the representatives of Egypt, Hadjaz, Faisal and Syria who turn up here every year in order to watch the league, are keeping by themselves and are holding mysterious conferences.

The upshot of the disarmament talk probably will be the passage of Lord Robert Cecil's proposal of a new pledge for mutual assistance involving detailed arrangements and making such assistance immediately effective, but confining it to countries having regionally the same interests. Intended as a step toward horizontal reduction in land force it will probably be worth just so much paper.

French Insist on 700,000 Army.

The whole paper justifies the continuance indefinitely of a French army of 700,000 men. Interesting figures are given by the British section, its report showing that Great Britain has only 200,000 regular and 800,000 native troops, of which there are about 12,000 white and 20,000 Egyptian native troops in Mesopotamia, and 22,000 whites and 145,000 natives of India in the Sudan. The British troops in Constantinople are given as 8,000.

The report also calls attention to the fact that France has the largest air force in the world, with 1,150 fighting machines, of which 890 are being kept in readiness in France. The British have only 368, while the United States is credited with 715 machines, the largest air force next to that of France.

BOLIVIA BARS ENVOYS FROM LEAGUE MEETING

Will Again Request Assembly to Invite Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—It is asserted officially that Bolivia has instructed its delegates in Geneva not to attend the sessions of the assembly of the League of Nations, reserving the right to renew at the proper time the request that the League of Nations invite Chile to revise the treaty of 1904, says a dispatch to La Prensa from La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The dispatch adds that the instructions already have been carried out.

ITALY PREFERS WAR TO NEW AUSTRIAN BOUNDARY

Rome Newspapers Declare if British Premier Attends Geneva Meeting Signor Shanzer Also Will Attend and Discuss Questions Vital to Italians.

ROME, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—Should the British Prime Minister attend the meeting of the League of Nations assembly at Geneva, Signor Shanzer also will proceed there for a discussion of the Austrian question, which is vital for Italy, says the *Giornale Roma*. The newspaper asserts that the Italian Government maintains it would rather go to war than to allow any attempt on the part of Czechoslovakia or Jugoslavia to change the Austrian territorial boundaries as established by the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain. It adds that in order that no country may have a pretext for the invasion of Austria it is necessary that the economic situa-

tion in Austria shall be such as to avoid internal disorders. Signor Shanzer is of the opinion that Austria's finances can be restored without the Allies granting further loans—simply by guaranteeing credits which bankers are ready to extend Austria, Austria giving as guarantee her customs, railway earnings and the like. The Italian Foreign Minister is intervening with the Allies to induce them to accept the policy which he thinks might be completed by proclaiming Austria's neutrality as guaranteed by the Powers together with a solemn reconfirmation of Austria's boundaries as established in Paris.

REPARATIONS CRISIS LOOMS OVER BELGIUM

Berlin Negotiations Fail—Poincare Says, 'We'll Help Ourselves.'

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PARIS, Sept. 10.—Failure of the Belgian delegates to obtain satisfaction in Berlin on the question of guarantees for the Belgian reparations is expected here to precipitate a French reparations crisis. According to French spokesmen, the German refusal to put up the Reichbank's gold reserve as security while at the same time refusing other substantial guarantees, constitutes a voluntary default on Germany's part, and unless further offers are received in Brussels from Berlin no alternative is left for Belgium but to ask the Reparations Commission to announce this to the Allies.

Premier Poincare in an address at Meaux to-day commemorating the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Marne reiterated France's intention in the event of a default by Germany. "If Germany rejects the legitimate demands of Belgium," he said, "she will be in default and no other course remains for us but to exert the liberty of action. Whether voluntarily or by force, Germany must fulfill her obligations. If none aids us to reestablish ourselves, we will do it alone."

"On the battlefields of the Marne," he said, "let us swear to have justice." He added that the question of reparations still remained unsettled. "Let us at last approach the problem in its entirety and include in the settlement those interrelated debts that have been prematurely presented to us," he said.

M. Poincare yesterday discussed the situation with M. Dubois, the French delegate on the Reparations Commission, and it is believed that he instructed him to stress the importance of an immediate decision as to Germany's default in the Berlin negotiations.

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—The Belgian delegates who have been discussing guarantees for the German loan, in connection with reparations, today in Brussels. The negotiations have ended in failure. They may be resumed after the Belgians report to their Government or the Germans make further necessary concessions.

The *Tagblatt*, says the German Government proposed that the Reichbank should undertake to guarantee the treasury bills, but without drawing on its gold reserves. The guarantee would have been secured in the second place from German industry, and the Government was to undertake to place at the Reichbank's disposal from ten to twelve million gold marks monthly, obtained from German exports.

IRISH STRIKE STOPS MAILS AND WIRES

Walkout Effective—England Using Radio to Ulster.

BELFAST, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—All the Free State telegraph, postal and telephone facilities ceased at 5 o'clock this evening. The British military authorities are maintaining communication with Ulster and England by wireless.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Central Telegraph Office announces that it has been unable to communicate with any Irish Free State telegraph office or any newspaper in Ireland since 5 o'clock this evening, showing that the strike of the postal workers is effective.

The Commercial Cable Company issued the following last night: "We are advised by British post office authorities that telegrams for the twenty-six southern counties of Ireland can only be accepted at sender's risk. Telegraph money order and express services suspended."

WOULD REVISE TREATY.

PANAMA, Sept. 10.—Col. Jay J. Morrow, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, is preparing recommendations for a revision of the treaty between Panama and the United States.

SOVIETS GIVE BACK LANDS TO ENGLISH

Krassine Signs Order Returning 2,500,000 Acres to Leslie Urquardt.

TO PAY INDEMNITY ALSO

Deal Involving Third of British Claims Is Largest Ever Made by Bolsheviks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Soviet delegate M. Krassine has signed an agreement by which properties consisting of 2,500,000 acres of forests and mine lands held before the war, will be returned to Leslie Urquardt, chairman of the Russia Asiatic Corporation, Ltd. The final approval of the agreement which contains 42 clauses dealing with concessions is expected to be given by Moscow soon. Urquardt is given a 99 year lease on the properties and will pay the Soviet Government six per cent. of the output in kind.

The Soviet Government has agreed to pay 1,500,000,000 rubles gold for damages to the property during the revolution. The deal represents a third of the British claims and are almost equivalent to the total Belgian claims against Russia amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

Unless there is a twelfth hour slipup the Urquardt deal will represent the largest business transaction that has been transacted with the Bolsheviks since their advent. It also would indicate that the Bolsheviks have decided to conform partly at least with accepted business standards.

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (Associated Press).—This is the first big private transaction negotiated by the Soviet Government, and we are proud of its accomplishment," said M. Krassine to the Associated Press. He expressed the opinion that world conferences may be useful in solving formal peace problems, but that commercial issues are best adjusted through private negotiations, without political complications. Krassine, who cited the Stinnes-Bergsac agreement in support of this contention.

Mr. Urquardt declares that American engineering talents will again play an important part in the renewed exploitation of the gold, copper, zinc and lead mines. The Krupp and the German banking firm of Mendelssohn will be identified with the Russia Asiatic consolidated, but the administration of the organization will continue chiefly under the direction of American and English experts.

FRANCE MAY ARREST DEPORTED PRINCESS

Police Expected to Meet Her at Franco-Spanish Border.

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PARIS, Sept. 10.—Much interest attaches to the probable police action when Princess Nadie Wiszniewski, who has been ordered expelled from Spain following her detention in connection with the death some time ago of Yves Lefevre de Bellefeuille, a wealthy young Canadian, arrives at the Franco-Spanish frontier.

Bellefeuille died after naming the Princess as the beneficiary of a large insurance policy. The verdict of the doctors as to the cause of death has never been made public. The Princess was known to espionage services during the war and escaped from France to Spain at the moment when her arrest was being planned.

MRS. HARDING GAINS, PREDICTS RECOVERY

Continued from First Page.

At no time was the President far from the bedside of his wife. Worn by his vigil of the last forty-eight hours, he spent much of his time in the sick room, occasionally retiring to his study near by for a conference with the physicians. Clifford Kling of Marion, Ohio, a brother of Mrs. Harding, arrived at the White House shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. Two hours later Dr. Mayo, accompanied by his wife, reached the capital. Dr. Carl W. Sawyer meeting their train and taking them immediately to the White House.

Absence of the usual morning bulletin on Mrs. Harding's condition was explained as due to the fact that Dr. Mayo had just arrived and it was desired to have the statement cover the consultation in which he had immediately taken part. It also was explained that as there had been practically no change in her condition it was not deemed imperative to hurry the issuance of a bulletin.

Those in touch with the case were encouraged somewhat by the drop, at noon to-day as compared with last night, in the patient's temperature and the decrease in pulse and respiration. Last night's bulletin gave temperature 102.2, respiration 36, and pulse 112, while to-day's noon report was temperature 100, respiration 32, and pulse 102. In an effort to eliminate from the system as far as possible waste products which could not find passage through the kidneys, the physicians in attendance continued to keep Mrs. Harding swathed in heavy blankets and hot towels as a means of promoting perspiration.

It was reported that despite pain she continued to show tremendous pluck and fortitude, and was said to have expressed confidence to those at her bedside that she would quickly be restored to health.

CHURCHES AT MARION PRAY FOR FIRST LADY

Home Town Offers Supplications; Sends Sympathy.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Prayers of supplication for the speedy recovery of Mrs. Harding were offered in all the churches in the home town of the President to-day. Hundreds of telegrams have been sent to the White House from Marion and almost as many telephone calls have been made.

At the Trinity Baptist Church, the home church of the President, a two minute session of prayer for the return of health to Mrs. Harding was offered. The church voted to send an expression of its sympathy to the President, and in the afternoon a telegram was sent.

Mrs. Harding is as well known in many of the other churches here as she is in her own. In all the expressions of grief were marked. Groups gathered before and after the services and inquired for the latest report on the condition of Mrs. Harding. Until noon to-day no encouraging report had been received and a pall of gloom hung over the town. All day calls were received at the office of the President's newspaper, the *Marion Star*.

Late this afternoon a detailed report of the slightly improved condition of Mrs. Harding was received, and soon all were hoping against hope that she may recover.

Dr. George T. Harding, father of President Harding, received a detailed account of the condition of Mrs. Harding. "From the latest reports I am glad to notice that she is improving," he said. "It has certainly kept us all worried. The extra rest that she has had will help. Florence has a good constitution. Whenever she was sick she always got well fast. After the operation fifteen years ago she recovered remarkably well."

BATTEN



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